

National Republican

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1861.

NO. 15

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

CHARLIE.

On Wednesday last, our camp was honored with a visit from Ujhazy, Hungary's patriarch of liberty, ex-Governor of the Fortress of Comorn, on his way to his embassy in Ancona. He came accompanied by his son, a stately man about thirty-three years old, both driven out from Texas on account of their Union principles, and several other Hungarians partly serving in the Union army, partly occupying independent situations in civil life. His visit was intended to be a valedictory one to his "beloved son," our Colonel D'Ussay, whose patriotism he so much admired in 1848. Imagine a lion's head shaded by a snow-white beard, a countenance with sharply-modeled features, representative of firmness, a keen look, which, like that of Zriny, flashes beams of liberty and rights of nations; a middle-aged, powerful frame, with herculean shoulders; the whole appearance animated by an organ thundering with bold sentences of a long experience, each single sentence was in the mouth of a masterly logician, each one proffered in a deep, awe-inspiring voice, in almost all the languages of Europe—and you have a likeness of the good old Ujhazy.

Previous to dinner, Colonel d'Ussay introduced the assembled corps of officers to the venerable patriot, with the remark that it was Governor Ujhazy who, in distinguishing him by the epithet of the most hopeful defender of liberty, had introduced him to Komuth, and thus initiated his military career. A toast having been offered by Col. d'Ussay to the distinguished guest, the Governor rose and responded in the German language. He portrayed the efforts made by European nations in behalf of liberty, and terminated with the desire that, when the blood of Central Europe will have purchased freedom, Hungary also, which never had become weary in defending it against Mahometan and Tartarian invasions, might, in union with the other neighboring nations, enjoy its blessings. Captain Schwarz replied to this speech, which was received with cordial applause, by some remarks appropriate to the memory of the political martyrs of Hungary.

Ujhazy, the chaplain, explained to the Spanish, French, and Italian officers, unacquainted with the German language, the significance of the moment, and proffered a toast for the honored veteran, whom he called an undying column, an unbroken vial at the fountain of liberty, out of which refreshing potations of regenerating ideas of the French revolution were to be drawn freely, in order to quicken the mind and enable it to fill the problem of the present upon the American soil.

The venerable guest responded in his Magyar tongue, and, judging from the sounds he uttered, and the burning enthusiasm manifested by the sons of Arpad who were present, it was evident that Ujhazy must have spoken of fire and sword, and of liberty, man's highest good, as well as of the necessity, once forever, to break the chains of slavery, and for all future times to crush down the pride of the Southern barons, who, in spite of his old age, have ostracized him from their boundaries.

Lieutenant Lesnie, of the seventh company, delivered a short French address, pointing out the most prominent historical moments in which Hungarian heroism had attracted the admiration of the world by glorious deeds performed for the defense of European civilization.

Ujhazy paid the compliment with a fluent French speech, of which we recollect, especially, one sentence, because it did produce a real tempest of applauses. He remarked that he himself was a pupil, although grey-headed, still a pupil of the French revolution of the past century, that this revolution has been, more than any other, instrumental in filling the world with the noblest and most useful principles, but that, in fine, it was, after all, to carry home victory over the principle of tyranny, as soon as all the nations will have become conscious of their great duty, solidarity to face every kind of oppression. A storm of acclamations crowned the aged speaker, and the solemn commotions, pervading each witness, were just threatening to burst forth in all the languages of the globe, when the venerable guest announced the necessity of his returning to Washington. It was a touching scene, indeed, to see how the officers of the different nationalities represented in Garibaldi Guard, pressed forward, to surround the venerable Ujhazy, to behold his dignified features, to shake hands with him, or in the glowing ecstasies of national sentiments, lay their arms around his neck, and to stamp with their lips the last salute upon his forehead or hand. For all the men he had a blessing, for each one a friendly grip, a word, a smile. He departed, but from the camp only, not from our hearts. We shall probably never see him again, but the venerable image of a noble-minded champion and martyr of liberty shall forever remain in our memory.

THE BAREFOOTED PRINTER BOY.—The Pillsbury Morning Aerial gives the following story of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania: Some thirty years ago a barefooted boy floated down the Susquehanna on a humble raft, and arrived at Harrisburg. He came from the North, and belonged to a large family; all his worldly goods were tied up in a pocket handkerchief. He sought and obtained employment in a printing office as an apprentice. From an apprentice to a journeyman, from a journeyman to a reporter, from a reporter to an editor, the printer boy worked his way, against obstacles which the suffering poor only know. The perseverance with which he followed in Franklin's footsteps began to realize for him the fruits of toil and privation. The young aspirant became printer to the State, and by frugal management, was soon enabled to accomplish the object nearest his heart—the establishment of his mother in a home above want, and in possession of every comfort she could desire. His brothers were his next care; and, like Napoleon, he had a strong arm with which to aid them—an indomitable perseverance that nothing could long successfully obstruct. In a few years, they, too, with his sisters, were independent in the world: the once barefooted printer boy was in possession of affluence and wealth, surrounded by a young and affectionate family. He was a friend of the friendless, a patron of merit, and an encourager of industry. He rose in honor and office, until the barefooted printer boy who entered a printing house in Harrisburg, hungry and weary, laid down his bundle on a pile of wet paper, and asked to become a printer's apprentice, was elected a United States Senator. This man is Simon Cameron, the present Secretary of War.

WRAPPING PAPER.
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Gov. Ujhazy's Visit to Camp d'Ussay.

(Translated from the New York (German) Democrat, for the National Republican.)

CAMP D'USSAY,
Harrisburg, "Garibaldi Guard,"
Near Hunter's Chapel, Nov. 30, 1861.

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